Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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PRESIDENT WILL TAKE STAND SOON

Secretary Tumulty Says Wilson Will Vote on Question at New Jersey Election

President Wilson will probably make public his views on the question of equal suffrage within the next few weeks. Such was the substance of a statement made by his private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, Sunday, at Trenton. That the President will go to New Jersey to cast his ballot on the suffrage and other proposed constitutional amendments which will be considered at the special election October 19, was also vouched for by Secretary Tumulty.

He said the President will probably issue a statement setting forth his views before he returns to New Jersey to vote at the special election.

WOMAN CONTROLS IDAHO MILLIONS

Woman State Superintendent of Schools and Member of State Land Board Holds Record

Miss Bernice McCoy has been elected State superintendent of instruction of Idaho and a member of the State land board. By reason of this Miss McCoy practically controls nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, school property. When Idaho was admitted to the Union the national government gave certain sections of land amounting to more than 2,000,000 acres for school endowment purposes. This land is being sold at the rate of 15,600 acres a year at a minimum of $10 an acre. The money from the sales goes into the irreducible school endowment fund, only the interest being used. The management of this money is in Miss McCoy's hands. At present it is said to amount to nearly $5,000,000. This position of State superintendent of schools has been held by women ever since Idaho passed the equal suffrage bill in 1896. During the 19 years that the women have held this office they have made irrigation contracts that amounted to $300,000,000. They have leased and released these school lands to the amount of $5,000,000 and, it is said, have never lost a dollar.

OPENS CAMPAIGN WITH SUFFRAGE

Candidate for Gubernatorial Nomination in Massachusetts Starts Off With Issue

In opening his campaign this week for the Democratic nomination as Governor of Massachusetts, former Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick took a firm stand for equal suffrage.

"I have been opposed to it," he said, "but I have come to believe in it. In the first place, we tax women, but give them no voice in the spending of their money."

CHAMP CLARK IS GOING TO HELP

Speaker Reiterates Suffrage Belief in San Francisco—Undecided on National Action

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, reiterated his belief in equal suffrage last week to a group of suffragists in a hotel lobby in San Francisco. "I expect to see Missouri added to the suffrage States soon, and I am going to help," he said.

He promised to write them later as to whether in the next Congress he would support the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

CITY BOARD HAS WOMAN PRESIDENT

Milwaukee Chooses Noted Suffragist for President After Six Years of Service

Mrs. Meta L. Berger, wife of former Congressman Victor L. Berger, and a prominent Wisconsin suffragist, has been elected president of the Milwaukee school board, the first woman to be elected to this responsible position in any large American city. Mrs. Berger has served on the Milwaukee school board for six years and has been a member of committees on courses of instruction, building, finance and complaints.

"My aim as president of the Milwaukee school board," said Mrs. Berger, "will be, as it has been since my election to membership on the board six years ago, to work for the greatest good to the greatest number; to give the best and broadest chance for educational development to all the children of all the people. I want our boys and girls to have every chance. I believe that should be the only object of a school board.

"In order that the children shall have this chance, I am open to conviction on all matters in connection with the schools and education."

Mrs. Berger is the wife of the first Socialist ever elected to Congress.

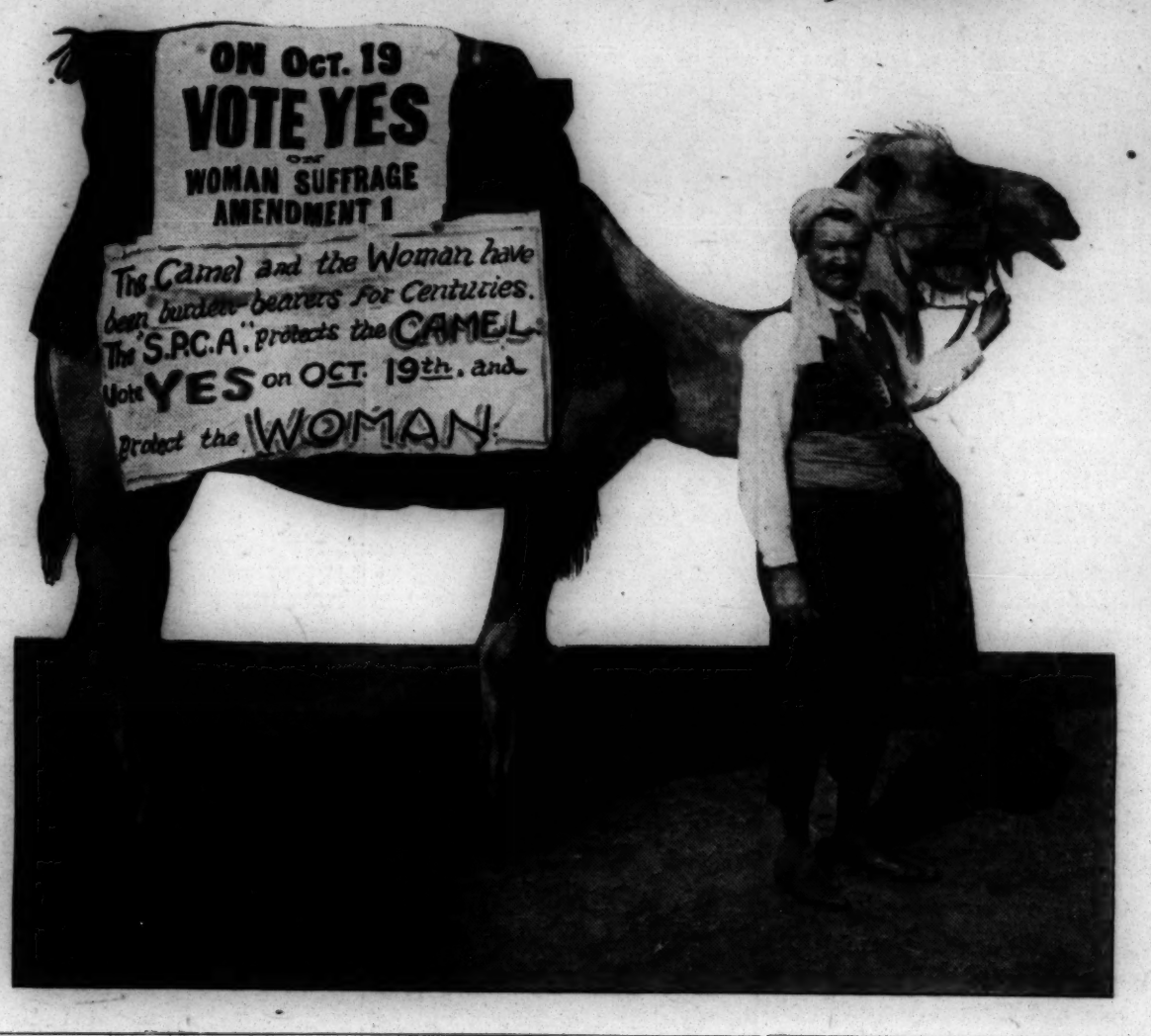
LOUISIANA WOMAN CONTESTS RIGHT

Founder of State D. A. R. Asks Why She Should Not be Constitutional Delegate

Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault of New Orleans, the founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Louisiana, has petitioned for the right to become a candidate for election as delegate to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention. Mrs. Tebault tendered a check of one hundred dollars "for the purpose and right of submitting my candidacy as a delegate."

Mrs. Tebault's fee was refused by the registration clerk, and she has appealed to the Attorney General for a decision on the right of women taxpayers to qualify as candidates.

"HUMPING IT" IN NEW JERSEY



WOMEN RESCUE "ANTI" IN SURF

Live-Savers Take 'Old-Fashioned Woman" for Exhibition at Manhattan Beach

When the National Women's Life-Saving League gave an exhibition of rescue-work last week at Manhattan Beach they agreed to show the maximum of their ability. They set out to rescue a woman who was fully clothed and hampered not only by her garments but by her principles, "an old-fashioned woman who does not believe it is lady-like to swim." It was Mrs. Anti-Suffrage, and as the members of the Life-Saving League are all suffragists, they entered into the contest with enthusiasm.

A party of twenty suffragists from Brooklyn brought the lady in an automobile to the beach. On her red sash was printed in big black letters, "Anti-Suffrage." She was taken out from shore in a boat and flung into the water, where she floated on the surface. "I never saw an anti with so much confidence in suffragists before," remarked Mrs. Bertha H. Goddard.

The women life-savers wore yellow sashes. Miss Rita Greenfield was the first to reach her, and she will receive a money prize, which will be awarded by Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, chairman of the Publicity Department of the Empire State Campaign Committee.

George Lansbury in an article in the London Herald says of Jane Addams: "She is entitled to consider her peace mission a great success, and The Hague Congress of Women as likely to prove the turning point in the war."

TELEPHONE DAY FOR CAMPAIGNERS

Suffragists Plan to Send 500,000 Calls for Votes in New York City

The date for Telephone Day in the campaign States has been changed from July 25 to July 29. An average of telephone messages to be sent by the suffragists of New York City is estimated at 500,000. An official schedule for the day has been sent to the New York Telephone Company, which has been asked to make arrangements to handle that many extra calls. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party, will be in charge of the arrangements for Telephone Day in New York, and the officers of the party, which is organized on party lines, will telephone to the city officials according to their rank.

LIVE STOCK HAS WOMAN INSPECTOR

Arizona Tries New Experiment—Will Name Only Women if Plan Proves Success

Arizona has a woman live stock inspector, probably the only one in the world, through the appointment of Mrs. Okla Noonan of Gila Bend by Secretary Sam B. Bradner of the live stock sanitary board. The new inspectress was born in Arizona, and is thoroughly familiar with the cattle business. Secretary Bradner said that if the experiment of the woman inspector proved successful it was possible that the board would name only women to this position.

CHICAGO CARMEN WIN BIG AWARD

More Than Three Years Added to Each Life by Mayor's Decision, Says Herald

Increases in the pay of street car men and office employees of the Chicago Surface Lines, amounting to more than $1,250,000, will be granted by the company as a result of the arbitration award handed down last week by Mayor Thompson.

The award amounts to an increase of 3 cents an hour and an average of 33 cents a day.

The Chicago Herald points out that Major General W. C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States Army, has computed that adding $1.25 to the daily pay of every American workingman would extend his span of life by thirteen years.

"Three and one-fourth years have been added to the life of every trainman by the award," says the Herald.

Mayor Thompson was elected last spring at the first mayoralty election in Chicago at which women could vote on equal terms with men.

The misquotations of Mrs. Cranmer, of Denver, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago, should not have been ascribed in The Woman's Journal of May 29 to the Associated Press. Mr. Melville E. Stone, president of the Associated Press, writes that he has investigated the matter and that they were not sent out by his service. The Woman's Journal feels that it owes an apology to the Associated Press.

COLORADO SHOWS GREAT CONTRAST

Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, Mrs. E. P. Costigan and Senator H. R. Robinson Speak in Denver

In contrast to the fact that the list of speakers at the New York Magna Charta celebration included no woman's name, though a great organization of splendid women had requested that a woman be selected, Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Denver writes The Woman's Journal:

"Last month we here in Colorado celebrated Bunker Hill Day by a monster evening mass meeting at City Park in support of President Wilson's international policies. The speakers included the Governor of Colorado, the Mayor of Denver, a United States Senator, a Catholic bishop, a Jewish rabbi, a leading Protestant divine and three women—Helen L. Grenfell, Mrs. E. P. Costigan, president of the Woman's Club of Denver, and myself, chosen, all of them, not 'to recognize the women' but as a matter of course. Such an incident means to me far more than a good law passed by 'the women voters' because it shows that the equality of men and women at the ballot box means also the gradual extinction of the prejudice of sex—the greatest reform in the history of the race."

JESS WILLARD A SUFFRAGIST

Says His Wife Votes in California, and Women Are As Bright As Men

Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, was interviewed as to his views on equal suffrage when in Uniontown, Pa., the other day.

"Certainly, I believe in woman suffrage," he said, as reported in the Philadelphia North American.

"I believe that woman is man's equal in mentality, at least," he continued. "If a man is bright enough to know how to cast a ballot, why isn't a woman?

"In California, where I live when at home, we have woman suffrage. My wife is registered among the State's voters. And there the women's vote has accomplished much that was left undone when the men made the laws.

"The question of woman's vote is not, in my opinion, a serious problem. I think the application of a little bit of everyday horse sense would leave no difficulty in the way of granting women the franchise."

The North American says:

"Big Jess Willard, who won the championship of the world by defeating Jack Johnson, talked slowly, plainly and seriously. It was apparent that he had given the matter thought, for his words carried conviction, leaving no opportunity to doubt his sincerity. Every inch of his six-foot-six is with the cause of woman suffrage."

Jane Addams's speech at the great meeting held to welcome her in New York City on her return from Europe was stenographically reported, and is given in full in The Survey of July 17. It is wonderfully interesting. Send 10 cents in stamps to the Editor of The Survey, New York City, and read her account of what she found in Europe.

BETTER FARMING*

By Minnie Boyer Davis

Outsiders think farming is the simple life. Old-time farming may have been simple but this up-to-the-minute sort is wearing on me, it is so strenuous. In the old days a farmer lived along without worrying. If he had hogs enough for meat, and corn enough for the hogs, cows to keep him in milk and butter, and sheep to keep up the yarn supply he could scratch along without worrying.

But look at us now. Editors without end telling us how to farm. Papers by the score telling us how to raise more corn, more hogs, more everything. The house is full of farm papers, their pages crammed with very excellent advice and experience, some of it, I regret to say, written by myself, and may heaven forgive me for adding to the sum total of conglomerated wisdom. When I am tired from washing clothes or gathering things in the garden these papers flaunt themselves at me from every corner, every one telling me how to do more work or suggesting something I ought to write about.

If I ignore them and take up a newspaper for entertainment I read on every page of short courses and institutes at $2 a "toot." And alongside of them are reports of "international councils": serious words from wealthy ladies who have journeyed thither and back and tell us that "farm women do not realize what this means to them."

No, I admit that the most of us are not very much excited over far-away conventions, so very few of us get there.

Conventions, congresses and even institutes are composed of crowds of people, good words, theory, all blended in with bad air and headache. They talk about farm living, but said living is on the farm; and when the congress or other "doings" is over the few who attended must go home and go on with the living.

The suburban folks flock into the short courses, but we "outlanders" cannot go unless we are in the retired class and have somebody else to see to things. It would cost me about eight dollars to spend two days at our institute, and if the family could go, it would cost more, but we can never all leave.

We are so busy farming that we cannot go away from home to talk about it, but with all the latest bulletins and the farm papers we try to keep up with the times. And now and again we have a little time to look around us and see how the world and we are getting along.

The Department of Agriculture has discovered what I knew and stated publicly some years ago, that there is something lacking in all of our talk of farm improvement. Better business and better farming has been emphasized, and better living, which should come first, has been lost sight of. From an investigation of 975 cases of removal from the farm to the city 90 per cent. of the replies were to the effect that the wife would not remain on the farm. The Department is now ready to spend a lot of money for the benefit of farmers' wives, and we may brace ourselves to receive large information on home economics. More work, sisters, better work and lots of it. Maybe you will be content to stay on the farm then. And maybe **not.**

Let me write the prescription for the disease of farm women's discontent. No government appropriations will be needed, for it costs nothing but the recognition of justice.

The prescription to make farmers' wives happier and more useful to the State is three-fold:

First, business equality on the farm.

Second, administrative equality in the home.

Third, political equality in the world of which they are a part.

With these three we can work out our own salvation, and the third will bring the other two. Its short name is suffrage.

Believe me, wise ones, when you are trying to improve farm life you must get the foundations laid right. Then in time you may read that 90 per cent. of farmers' wives are content to stay on the farm.

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CENTENNIAL TO BE CELEBRATED

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, October 30, Will be Used to Help on Victory

For the observance of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Centennial on October 30, general plans for which were given in The Woman's Journal of June 26, speakers have been arranged as follows: For the Seneca Falls meeting, Professor Schmidt, of Cornell University, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch; for the Johnstown meeting, Senator Brackett and Dr. Elliott, with some local person of distinction as chairman. The New York City celebration will take the form of a luncheon on Saturday, October 30, and an out-of-door suffrage rally in the evening, as the democratic celebration of the centennial. At the New York City meeting Dr. S. Josephine Baker has been invited to represent Mrs. Stanton's work in connection with the early medical education of women; Dr. Shaw to speak on the work of the pioneers; Mrs. Catt on the closing days of the referendum, and Mrs. Blatch on the more personal side of the life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

AMONG THE BOOKS

"Bankrupting a Great City" and "Standard Oil and the People," by Henry H. Klein, present a very vivid picture of Mr. Klein's ideas of what is wrong with American finances, both economic and governmental. The first is written upon the assumption that New York City had reached the maximum of its borrowing power and had been forced to sell the City Hall and other city property to meet its bond obligations. The other is a social and economic analysis of the influence of "the Standard Oil group." Mr. Klein, at least, has the faculty of presenting his message in an interesting way.

NEWSPAPER POLL SHOWS MAJORITY

New York Globe Calls Up Page in Telephone Book—More Favor Than Oppose

A woman suffrage straw vote in which every individual listed on one page of the Manhattan and Bronx telephone directory was questioned, has been completed by New York Globe. A page from the telephone book was chosen at random and every member on that page consecutively called, regardless of its location or business. In this way 250 individuals were reached and asked whether or not they were in favor of the suffrage amendment. A careful note was made of every reply given and of the sex, occupation and general intellectual status of the person who gave it.

Out of 143 men, 53 were in favor, 29 opposed and 61 neutral. Out of 107 women, 31 were in favor, 25 opposed and 51 neutral. These figures prove that the percentage favorable is greater than that opposed to equal suffrage, while the percentage of those who are still undecided, with election little more than three months away, exceeds either of the two other classifications.

Every one was asked to give his reasons, and it was these reasons, the canvassers say, that shed the most light on New York's attitude toward votes for women. The professional men—lawyers, doctors, architects, business men — almost invariably showed by their answers that they had thought about the question of suffrage. In the ranks of these men, the majority was unqualifiedly for suffrage. There were, to be sure, numerous reactionaries, men who talk with enthusiasm of woman's "indirect influence," who say that they have idealized woman and that a woman at the polls would shatter this ideal to which they have so tenaciously held. In the ranks of these men, too, there were many who variously expressed themselves as "neutral," "50-50," or "on the fence." But in almost every case, whether the professional man was "pro," or "anti-suffrage" or "on the fence," he showed conclusively that he had thought about the question, that when the November elections come around they will find him not unprepared. And the professional men are not alone in this. The small shopkeeper, the printer, the decorator, the manufacturer, scores of trades and occupations were represented in this survey, and there was a preponderance of men who had thought about suffrage, even though their thinking had left them undecided. These men are still open to conviction by either side.

BIG CONVENTION FAVORS EQUALITY

Many Noted Anti-Saloon League Speakers Take Firm Stand at National Meeting

At the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America recently held at Atlantic City speaker after speaker gave unqualified praise to woman suffrage and the work of women against the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton reports some of these testimonies. Major Dan Smith of Illinois said, "I saw the women of Illinois close at one blow 1139 saloons. I'm from Dixieland. I used to think a woman was something to put on a pedestal, kissing only the hem of her garment. Gentlemen, that is no place to kiss a woman. Get her on a level, let her vote. She will clean up, paint up and dry up this nation faster than any other one force."

Governor Carlson of Colorado said: "The women and the miners made Colorado 'dry.' When the strike came, instinct told us that violence would come out of the grog shop. By instinct we closed the saloon. Wages and bank deposits went up as if by magic. The women and the miners said, 'No more saloons for Colorado.' The women worked like devils, and helped by the miners and Billy Sunday the women put Colorado in the 'dry column.'"

Anda Wright Leonard from Washington said: "The initiative and the women put Washington under prohibition. The women worked like demons. What the men could not do with their guns the women have done with their brooms. If you hear that suffrage in Washington is a failure, know now from me that it is a diabolical lie."

Captain Richmond Hobson said: "Favor woman suffrage wherever you find it."

Miss Viola Kaufman, who attended at random eight out of the entire twenty-three sessions of the Convention says that she heard eight speakers favor woman suffrage, among them Gifford Pinchot, B. Fay Mills, Sam W. Small and Iva Landrith.

A CONNECTICUT DEPUTATION

A deputation, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union, waited on Congressman Glynn at his home in Winsted, July 16. The leader of the deputation was Mrs. Charles A. Beard, and Professor Beard and Dr. George H. Wright, of New Milford, were among the speakers. The case for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the U. S. Constitution was ably presented by Prof. Beard, and Dr. Wright used his time to prove that woman suffrage is now a national question. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut branch of the C. U., pleaded as a disfranchised voter—she has lived and voted in Washington—for national enfranchisement, and the final argument was made by Mrs. Edward Porritt. Congressman Glynn's answer was noncommittal. He acknowledged that the day for arguing the ability of women to vote was long past, but he doubted whether as yet a majority of the women of the United States and especially a majority of the women of his constituency, wanted the ballot. The women went to Winsted by motor car—three cars from New Milford, one from Simsbury, one from Hartford, and one from Norfolk—a car belonging to Mrs. Purdy, mother of Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, chairman of Litchfield County, in the C. W. S. A. Mrs. Taylor is campaigning actively in New York State, but her mother and Mrs. Arthur Knox and Miss Elsie Farnam, of Norfolk and New Haven, were at Winsted to represent her.

MISS BRECKINRIDGE SCORES ON CHICAGO WOMEN'S POWER

Answers Health Commissioner, George B. Young on Question of Vote and Garbage Disposal

Equal suffrage in Illinois solved the Chicago garbage question. This is the opinion of Mary McDowell, Lucy B. Owen and all the women who had for years been working actively, but in vain, for better garbage disposal. As soon as the suffrage bill passed, the whole atmosphere changed. The authorities that had always turned a deaf ear to the women now promptly gave them what they wanted.

Opponents of equal rights, however, continue to quote a letter from Dr. George B. Young, health commissioner of Chicago, in which he says: "The suffrage question, as far as I can see, has had nothing whatever to do with the arrangement as finally made." Commenting upon this, Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Assistant Dean of Women at the University of Chicago, wrote in the Boston Transcript of April 8, 1915:

"It seems very strange, if not disingenuous, that he (Dr. Young) does not distinguish between the fact that any 'arrangement' at all was made and the particular kind of arrangement. For nearly twenty years the women had been begging that some 'arrangement' should be made, and that that arrangement should be such as could be agreed upon after expert study of the situation. In season and out of season they had urged that a plan be made. For two years before September of 1913, when the contract to which Dr. Young referred was known to expire, the city waste committee of the Woman's City Club haunted the City Hall begging for a plan.

"During those last two years there were resolutions introduced into the city council, discussion delayed, then committees and commissions appointed. These reported and saw their reports filed away. No women were on any of these committees or commissions, no recognition beyond a patient and indulgent hearing was ever given to their efforts at co-operation, delay followed delay, until the news came that the Governor had signed the suffrage measure. Within a month (June 16-July 21), not only was a new commission created with an appropriation for the employment of expert service, as the women had urged, but two women were named on the commission. If this had only been done a month earlier, when the decision of the Governor was still in question, the connection between the two would have been less obvious.

"Even so, no sufficient plan could be made in time to meet the exigencies of the situation when the contract made five years before did expire. The date of its expiration had been known all along, the voteless women had called attention to the fact, but only when the political power had been assured them was action really taken.

"These statements can all be confirmed by referring to the report of the city waste commission, finally created and finally effecting the sanitary reforms so long urged. The women of Chicago would surely urge the women of Boston to obtain and try the instrument which they have secured, and of which they have already made effective use.

"S. P. BRECKINRIDGE."

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

Question to be submitted to voters in 1915: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1916: Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1917: Arkansas.

Pending Action

Legislatures in Georgia and Alabama will vote on question of submitting amendment to voters within the next two months.

Louisiana constitutional convention will consider equal suffrage in September, 1915.

Tennessee will vote on question of calling constitutional convention, August, 1916.

INDIANA

The board meeting of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana last week was well attended by both outstate and resident members. The State organization committee, through the activity of the district chairman, is soon to enter upon a campaign of organization. The legislative committee will make a report at the September meeting, the publicity committee is contemplating an enlarged plan of work, the endorsement committee has its work already mapped out, the chautauqua speakers' bureau and the State fair committee are actively engaged in furthering and carrying out their well-formed plans and the finance committee promises new suggestions for raising funds. The work is most promising.

If a woman has sense enough to work, to depend for her bread on her work, she has sense enough to vote.—Wendell Phillips.

THE SCORE

Through July Twentieth

Massachusetts	684
New Jersey	273
Connecticut	262
New York	237
Pennsylvania	187
Ohio	137
Kentucky	103
Minnesota	74
Texas	62
West Virginia	61
Wisconsin	60
Illinois	57
Iowa	48
Alabama	45
Michigan	41
Virginia	41
New Hampshire	37
Indiana	34
Rhode Island	31
Nebraska	28
Vermont	25
Georgia	20
Florida	15
Maine	14
Tennessee	12
South Dakota	10
South Carolina	9
North Carolina	8
North Dakota	8
Missouri	6
Delaware	5
Arkansas	3
Dist. of Columbia	3
Maryland	3
Louisiana	2
Oklahoma	2
Mississippi	1
New Mexico	1
Total	2649
Gain over prev. week	235

A FAMILIAR SOUND

By a law passed in 1822 clergymen in the State of New York were politically protected, "even from themselves." All ministers of whatever denomination were refused permission to hold office, civil or military, "under any pretense or description whatever." This law was passed, not because the State did not honor its clergy, but "because by their professions they were dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions." This law lasted just twenty-four years and was abrogated in 1846. Apparently the clergymen of New York State preferred to do their own thinking about the great duties of their functions, and to settle for themselves where civil duties became part of the service of God.

Since men are to decide for women this fall a question which no man would allow another to decide for him, it is the duty of every voter to consider the question seriously, in the light of facts and without prejudice.—Nils T. Kjelstrom.

The appointment of Miss Gertrude Vaile as executive secretary of the charity and correction division of the department of social welfare of Denver, Colo., puts her in charge of the entire charity work of that city. She is the first woman to hold such a position in her State. As the supervisor of out-door relief in Denver Miss Vaile's success in administering widows' pensions and in building up disorganized or inefficient families attracted wide attention.

AN S. O. S. CALL

THE time is short. The last month before August 13 is partly eaten up.

Sometimes one feels almost helpless as one works in the Woman's Journal office in Boston, Massachusetts. If one were only in Iowa, or Tennessee, or Indiana, surely one could make women see by a personal talk how essential it is that they should be in direct touch each week with the suffrage movement. No matter how big a dollar looks, they could be made to see this: that education and knowledge mean victory.

It is not that we are discouraged. We entered this campaign with the determination to cover every State with one thousand new subscriptions. AND WE ARE GOING TO KEEP AT IT IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER. We shall not be satisfied until every suffragist from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico takes the Woman's Journal. Not because we have pride in the matter, but because the Journal is the instrument of our movement, because if we are efficient, we shall win.

A few weeks before the Ohio initiative papers were in last year, the leaders in the campaign did not think they would secure the necessary number. They might have been discouraged if suffragists were ever discouraged. But they kept at it, as if they were going to succeed. And in the last few weeks the petitions began to flood the office. They got about 30,000 more than they needed! This is the spirit that counts.

And so, if you have got some subscriptions, won't you get some more? If you have tried to secure some and failed, won't you take a fresh start? And if you haven't yet tried, won't you begin at once? Use the telephone. Button-hole your fellow suffragists. Be enthusiastic yourself and make them so. If you believe in suffrage use your suffrage paper.

Miss Mabel C. Washburn	172
Mrs. F. H. Pierce	50
Miss Florence Hoge	46
Mrs. Oliver Ames	41
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Potter	39
Mrs. E. H. Abbott, Jr.	29
Miss Georgiana O. Fisher	28
Mrs. Desha Breckinridge	23
Miss Norah Perkins Jeanson	21
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton	20
Mrs. D. J. Garrison	20
Mrs. Wm. R. Henry	19
Mrs. C. W. Hodgson	19
Mrs. May L. DeGreen	19
Mrs. I. Kindstedt	17
Mrs. Annie Clemett Thoma	17
Miss Annie Heacock	17
Miss Louise R. Morris	16
Mrs. E. Yancey Cohen	16
Mrs. J. B. Johnson	16
Mrs. J. L. Merritt	16
Mrs. Pryor Fulton	16
Miss Helen Haight	15
Mrs. R. E. Flanders	15
Mrs. Max Polachek	15

TWO PILGRIMAGES

Two State Associations are going to celebrate Lucy Stone's birthday on August 13 with a Lucy Stone Pilgrimage. One of these pilgrimages will go to her birthplace in Orange, New Jersey, and the other to her home in West Brookfield, Massachusetts.

It will be very fitting for every league and association in the country to celebrate Lucy Stone's birthday in some way. It will be fitting to have just as many subscriptions toward the 1,000 in each State as possible on that day.

Mrs. Caroline L. Dix	15
Mrs. Edward Stanwood, Jr.	14
Miss Daisy Doane	14
Miss Ida M. Lane	14
Mrs. Albert McMahon	13
Mrs. George O. Stewart	13
Mrs. Agnes E. Andrews	12
Miss Helen Mower	12
Miss Jeannette Rankin	12
Miss Psyche Webster	12
Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke	12
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	12
Mrs. Fred Patterson	11
Mrs. Robert Pierce	11
Miss Kate Devereux Blake	11
Dr. Inez Ford Nason	11
Mrs. Murray Hubbard	11
Mrs. Helen C. Sanford	11
Miss C. G. Whitcomb	11
Miss Healey	10
Mrs. Hannah A. Babcock	10
Mrs. George L. Dyer	10
Mrs. H. Churchman	10
Mrs. Chas. S. Brooks	9
Miss Zara duPont	9
Mrs. G. L. Macdonald	9
Mrs. Edward Wellington	9
Miss Willie M. Kennedy	9
Mrs. Bertha A. Wilcox	9
Mrs. Maude Ray Hartwell	9
Mrs. Faith W. Morgan	9
Mrs. C. Van Bergen	9
Mrs. Ellen F. Palmer	9
Mrs. Helene Pollak	8
Miss Laura Gowdy	8
Mrs. H. M. Stoddard	8
Mrs. C. E. Townsend	8
Mrs. Mary L. Fisher	8
Mrs. Kennie Fricks Steele	8
Miss L. T. Redman	8
Mrs. Lucius Briggs	8
Miss Helen Baker	8
Mrs. P. M. Winterrowd	8
Mrs. Angie Bonner	7
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Mrs. L. A. Scott	5
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TO THE OTHERS WHO ARE HELPING

Hundreds of others have sent in one or more subscriptions. We would like to show our appreciation by listing them, but find it impossible. Whenever you have sent in five or more, whether all at once, or one at a time, your name will appear. If you send your five today they will be counted for next week.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

THE RISING TIDE

The news from the campaign States grows more and more encouraging. Suffrage speakers and canvassers who have been going out among the voters report a steadily increasing friendliness. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that she is growing more and more hopeful every day, and that New York has a splendid chance of winning. In Massachusetts the speakers who have been addressing open-air meetings report that there has been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the crowds, even within the last two months. The tide is setting more and more strongly every day toward equal rights for women.

A. S. B.

THE NARAMORE TRAGEDY

The passage of the equal guardianship law in Massachusetts was due in large measure to the Naramore tragedy. A young mother killed her six children rather than be parted from them. The suffragists had been working in vain for more than half a century to change the old law which gave the husband the sole control of the children, so long as he lived with his wife. Mrs. Naramore's case aroused so much sympathy and indignation that the bill finally went through. It may be well to give an outline of this famous case, since the anti-suffragists are now seriously misrepresenting it, and are seeking to make people believe that it had nothing to do with the passage of the equal guardianship bill.

A full account of the case and of the events leading up to it was given by the Rev. Charles H. Talmage in the Boston Herald of April 15, 1901. Mr. Talmage was Mrs. Naramore's pastor. He had been officially connected with the case from the beginning, being the clergyman called upon by the officers in charge. He was a man highly and deservedly respected—the brother-in-law of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. He was deeply stirred by the tragedy. He had preached the funeral sermon for the Naramore children, with the six little coffins ranged in a circle before the pulpit. Soon after, when an attempt was made in some quarters to whitewash Mr. Naramore, Mr. Talmage made a painstaking and minute investigation of the previous records of both husband and wife. He wrote to people who had known Mrs. Naramore from childhood; to the family for whom she had worked for years, before her marriage; to the men and women who had had business dealings with her, and to the doctors and nurses who had attended her in her confinements. All agreed in saying that she was a sweet-tempered, cheerful, honest, thrifty, hard-working young woman, a good manager upon small means, and of a very affectionate disposition. The family for whom she had done housework said that she was not only an admirable worker but very kind to their children. From the men who had employed Mr. Naramore, the testimony was equally clear as to his ugly temper and drinking habits. He was a capable workman, well able to support his family when he chose to work; but he did not choose. His wife raised chickens, tried to have a garden, struggled in every way to keep the family's heads above water; but they grew poorer and poorer.

In Baldwinville, where she had been in business for herself before her marriage, and had done well, the family had owned an organ. Mr. Talmage said, in summing up some of the items of Naramore's conduct after they came to live in Coldbrook:

"1. The organ brought from Baldwinville was sold by Mrs. Naramore in stress of poverty in Coldbrook. Naramore threw up his job, helped himself to the money, for some new gentlemen's outfittings, and refused to work further, since the good luck of $25 for the organ had come.

"2. While Mrs. Naramore struggled to keep her cow for the sake of the children, he insisted upon selling it, that he might again 'play the organ act.'

"3. He was offered hay and team, free, to provide for the hungry cow, but he did not accept it, though time was on his hands.

"4. He was wanted by a neighbor to chop wood, and his family was suffering, but he was too shiftless to do it.

"5. It is a well-known fact about Coldbrook that he sat around, well, able-bodied, last summer, for two weeks right in haying time, when men were in much demand.

"6. Last winter, at zero weather, his family were without wood, even for the wife to cut, and during his idleness, though offered by a friendly citizen window-glass and putty to put in the rag-stuffed sash, he would not use them. Of broken panes I myself counted 76 in the house. He was not the man to do such needful work."

Things grew worse and worse, and it was clear that something would have to be done. Mr. Talmage says:

"At first, Mrs. Naramore had felt it would be a relief to escape to the poorhouse. She talked, on the previous Friday, with the kindly overseer of the poor of Templeton. He dealt fairly with her, and spoke with Christian consideration, which she greatly appreciated. No blame can be placed upon him. He did not make the law under which he acted as considerately as he could. He promised to do all possible, if she fully decided to leave Naramore, to help to establish her in her old way of taking boarders, so that she could have her children with her again.

"BUT NARAMORE WANTED TO END ALL BY PARCELLING OUT FIVE OF THE CHILDREN AND SENDING THE MOTHER WITH HER BABY TO THE POOR FARM. He cursed his former friend for letting the secret out before the hour came to hustle her off.

"However, he pretended differently to his wife. Here you may perceive clearly the secret so much sought after (as to why she went insane). It was not any fear of immediate starvation caused by the failure of groceries to arrive when expected. In a nature passionate with the love of her children, heroic and almost deathless in hopefulness, there came at last an awful sense of sinking, as it comes to a brave, drowning swimmer—rising, sinking, rising and sinking again. So that deep mother nature, and that wifely, struggling love and hope sank at last into the abyss of despair, not to rise again.

"Out of that place that had been home she must go. WHEREVER SHE WENT SHE WOULD HAVE THE CHILDREN OF HER LOVE GO TOO. ON WEDNESDAY, TO A GOOD MAN WHOM SHE HAILED AT THE DOOR, SHE MADE THIS APPEAL: 'WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF THEY WERE GOING TO TAKE YOUR CHILDREN AWAY FROM YOU NEVER TO SEE THEM ANY MORE?' WE ARE TOLD BY HIM THAT 'HER CRIES WERE MOST PITIABLE.'

"Thursday came, black in the heavens, pouring down tears, as if conscious of her wrongs and sorrow. Go she must; that was settled. Where? To the poor house with her children, temporarily, as the good Templeton overseer wanted to plan for her? She might have consented to that.

"BUT WITHOUT HER CHILDREN, THAT STRONG, AFFECTIONATE YOUNG MOTHER? NEVER!

"THAT DOOR SEEMING SHUT, ONE OTHER COULD BE OPENED BY HER OWN HANDS, THE DOOR OF DEATH. THROUGH IT SHE CHOSE TO PASS, TAKING HER CHILDREN WITH HER."

The anti-suffragists have obtained from Mr. Charles H. Leathe, the Templeton overseer of the poor, a statement that "there never was any question that Mrs. Naramore was to be separated from her children." He did not wish to separate her from them; but in the fourteen years which have passed since those tragic events, Mr. Leathe has apparently forgotten that it was Mr. Naramore's wish and intention to have the five older children placed out among strangers, and that, unless and until he and his wife were separated, the law gave him the right to say what should be done with the children. From Mr. Talmage's account in the Herald, given while all the details were still fresh in memory, it is clear that there was question of separating Mrs. Naramore from her children; and that, in the opinion of her pastor, this was the reason why she killed them.

The files of the Herald can be consulted at the Boston Public Library by any one wishing to verify these points. Mr. Talmage calls his account "a calm statement of all the essential facts in the case"; mentions that he has "taken sufficient time for patient and unprejudiced investigations," and says: "We shall not rely for our evidence upon rumors, but upon abundantly substantiated facts."

A. S. B.

A LONG-DEFERRED VICTORY

With this vivid object lesson to help them, the suffragists redoubled their efforts for an equal guardianship law. Mr. Talmage co-operated in working up support for the measure. He gave his services, and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association paid his expenses. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Relief Corps, the State W. C. T. U., the Children's Friend Society, and 64 other organizations united in asking the Legislature to pass the bill. The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women was not among the number. For years it had been circulating, over its official imprint, a leaflet in opposition to equal guardianship.

The measure was introduced at the request of the Massachusetts W. S. A., by Representative George H. Fall, afterwards Mayor of Malden. It was referred to the Committee on Probate and Chancery. There was a hearing, at which Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Anna C. Fall, Miss Amy F. Acton, Mr. Talmage and others spoke for the bill. Nevertheless, the Committee on Probate and Chancery reported against it. Only two of the thirteen members of that committee joined with Mr. Fall in a minority report in its favor. The prospects for its passage looked so dark that Mr. Fall came to the office of The Woman's Journal and consulted the present writer as to whether it would not be wiser to withdraw the bill, and introduce it again at some future session. She advised him to go ahead and make a fight for it, at any rate. He did so; and the bill passed both houses—55 years after Lucy Stone had begun to urge the need of such a law. Others had pointed out the injustice of the old statute, even before that; so we are well within the mark in saying that it took 55 years and six murders to secure the law. In California, a like bill had been repeatedly defeated, before women got the ballot. Then the very next Legislature passed it.

A. S. B.

OPPOSED MOTHER'S RIGHTS

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women circulated for six years, under its official imprint, a leaflet in opposition to equal guardianship. An apologist for the antis has lately claimed that this leaflet was only "an abstract statement of the law." It was more. It was distinctly a defence of the old law as it then stood. It said, among other things: "If two ride a horse, one must ride behind"; and it drew the inference that one parent or the other must have the supremacy. It gave reasons why this one should be the husband, and added that any other arrangement would seem to have little to recommend it. Anyone wishing to see the full text of this interesting document is invited to call at The Woman's Journal Office and read it.

An officer of the Anti-Suffrage Association also claims that in 1902 that organization asked the Bar Association to draft a co-guardianship bill. When Mrs. Naramore's case had stirred up so much public feeling on the question, it is possible that they experienced an eleventh-hour change of heart, and prepared to abandon their long-standing opposition. If they did, nothing came of it, and the public was not even aware of the fact.

Moreover, in 1895, the "Man Suffrage Association"—the original Men's Anti-Suffrage League—published in the Boston papers a list of reasons why people should oppose equal suffrage. One was: "Because women suffer no injustice in Massachusetts." This was seven years before the passage of the equal guardianship bill. At that time the property laws also were still grossly unjust to women.

The customary attitude of the leading anti-suffragists has been to discourage all improvements and then, after the suffragists with great labor have secured the improvements, to turn around and say, "How easy it was to get them—without the ballot!"

A. S. B.

In my opinion, woman suffrage is now becoming a national party issue. The rivalry between candidates for nomination and between parties for election, in view of the number of women voters and the number of Eastern men who favor the cause, will commit all of the great parties to woman suffrage very soon. Then the national amendment will come quickly.—Professor Charles A. Beard, Columbia University.

Not until you strike woman's name off the tax list, and excuse her from penal legislation, will you be justified in keeping her name off the list of voters.—Wendell Phillips.

One would think that men would vote for votes for women to get rid of this issue, and take women out of politics. They will never go home and stay there (where they belong) till they have the duties of citizenship to neglect. Any man knows that—out of his own experience.—Lincoln Steffens.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

GEORGIA

Suffragists of Augusta recently sought the views of the leading men of their city on the question of woman suffrage, and the replies received were remarkably favorable. Such opinions as these were voiced: That equal franchise will raise the standard of voters; that women's votes will be an influence for good; that simple justice demands equal suffrage; that a woman with "sense enough to operate a business, employ laborers, pay taxes and support the government certainly has sense enough to exercise the suffrage intelligently." Mr. J. Rice Smith says, "I favor woman suffrage not alone because I believe it is fair and just and proper, but because I also firmly believe it is a necessity in the further advance of our civilization." The Dean of the Medical College of Georgia, Dr. W. H. Doughty, Jr., calls the present sex limitation "unjust and unwise." Dr. Murphey, president of the Board of Health, says: "As a health officer, I have always been strong for woman's suffrage, because I have found in an experience extending over a great many years that upon all questions touching sanitary conditions, better houses, better school inspection, and the alleviation of the conditions surrounding the sick and the dependent my most enthusiastic support and competent assistance has come from the women of the community."

Other men who endorsed woman suffrage include the principal of the Gir's' High School, the Superintendent of Education, the Commissioner of Public Works and several lawyers.

VIRGINIA

Philip W. Murray, candidate for the State Legislature, states in a letter to Mrs. Faith W. Morgan, of the Newport News Suffrage League, that, although personally opposed to the enfranchisement of women in Virginia, he is willing to have the matter submitted to the voters.

W. E. Barrett, another legislative candidate from Newport News, wrote: "I am frank to say that for a number of years past I had not treated the question at all seriously, believing that women had but little to gain and much to lose by entering the arena of political equality with men. Upon a maturer consideration of the matter, I am fully convinced that with the leverage of enfranchisement the conditions of the working women will be very much improved; and I now see none but sentimental reasons against the proposition.

"Should I be elected to the Legislature, I am willing to, and will vote for a referendum election for woman suffrage in Virginia, reserving to myself the personal privilege of voting as I may then determine upon the details of such a referendum."

ILLINOIS

The women voters of Centralia have overcome the prejudice of some of the citizens who were opposed to playgrounds. The women have secured $260 with which they will start a playground with a trained supervisor in charge. They have started a fund to place household science in the grade schools, as many of the girls in the grades never reach the high school.

The Civic Committee, of which Mrs. M. J. Armstrong is chairman, has given a series of ten-cent concerts, which have been well patronized and very popular. This money is used to help the City Council in the upkeep of the public library park and other local improvements. The League is proud of the little orphan lad recently adopted who is to be educated and cared for by the members of the organization.

The women of Carrollton have just conducted a successful "clean-up day" campaign. Efforts are continually made to beautify the vacant lots, which have heretofore been a blot on the landscape. The members of the Civic League, of which Mrs. Alva Meek is chairman, obtained an order from the State Public Utilities Commission giving them authority to remodel the railway station and to plant shrubs and flowers on the premises. The women have been working with the city playground committee in improvement of ground for city park purposes. Playgrounds, with apparatus, have been equipped for the use of the children during the summer.

Mrs. Leslie Taylor, chairman of the Civic League of Taylorville, says that the women have prepared a curfew ordinance and secured its passage by the City Council.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has accepted the invitation of Peoria to hold the annual State Convention in that city Oct. 29, 30 and 31. Peoria is the second largest city in the State.

MISSOURI

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, held at the residence of Mrs. George Gellhorn, Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, field secretary of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, gave an interesting account of her latest trip out in the State. She spent ten days in St. Joseph, where she addressed picture shows, prayer meetings, factory employes and working girls' clubs. She organized in Chillicothe, Keytesville, Mendon and Huntsville, visited and increased the membership of the suffrage league at Hamilton, had meetings in Salisbury, Triplett, Whitham and Rothville and made many speeches in rural settlements, some of which were more than fifteen miles from the railroad. The fact that her meetings were usually "capacity" audiences and that her hearers asked questions and frequently kept her talking for an hour and a half or two hours convinces her that rural Missouri is alive on the suffrage subject and that the campaign of last fall of the suffrage amendment has given the cause a decided impetus and that the prospects for victory in 1916 are most encouraging.

During a tour lasting fifty-four days Mrs. Moyer effected an organization in every place to which she was sent for that purpose. Beginning with September she will again be out in the State work, but during the winter months will probably work with Mrs. W. C. Fordyce, chairman ward organization of St. Louis.

KENTUCKY

Miss Mary Coke of Auburn has assumed the chairmanship of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Coke is an ardent suffragist and will be in Frankfort this winter through the entire session of the Legislature, of which her father is a member.

Suffrage speakers have been active during the meetings of the teachers' institutes. Mrs. Charles Firth recently spoke at Lawrenceburg and Mt. Sterling, Mrs. Harry Whiteside at Hartford, Mrs. Murray Hubbard at the McCreary County Institute, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge at Georgetown, Shelbyville and Flemingsburg. At Flemingsburg Mrs. Breckinridge organized a suffrage league with Mrs. W. W. Ross as president.

OREGON

As a tribute to the untiring work of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon's pioneer suffragist, the Oregon commissioners asked her to be an honor guest of the State at the Oregon building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She was also an honor guest at the convention of the National Council of Women Voters.

TEXAS

The Galveston Equal Suffrage Association will have a booth at the Annual Cotton Carnival for the distribution of literature and registering sympathizers. The Woman's Journal will be sold.

Hearne has a woman secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Fannie Reese Pugh, who is an enthusiastic suffragist. Mrs. Pugh was living in Arizona when the women of that State were enfranchised.

Miss Kate Hunter, first vice-president of the Texas W. S. A. and president of the Palestine E. S. A., will make a month's tour of the State in July and August, speaking at public gatherings which have asked for a suffrage speaker, and organizing.

Corpus Christi is preparing to set apart a suffrage day during the Chautauqua there in August.

The Woman's Journal Kampaign Kit is making a visit to San Antonio. The San Antonio Equal Franchise Association has opened new downtown headquarters.

OHIO

An organization, known as the Constitutional Stability League, has appeared with a proposition to limit the use of the initiative and referendum. The proposal, to be submitted by means of an initiative petition (petition in circulation now), would so amend the I. and R. as to prevent any constitutional amendment which had been twice rejected by the voters since Sept. 4, 1912, from being submitted until six years had elapsed since the last rejection. If this carries it would not prevent the submission of a woman suffrage amendment in 1916 or 1917, because the special election at which the amendment was rejected was held Sept. 3, 1912. However, the suffragists are protesting against the proposal on the ground that it is undemocratic, and an attempt to throttle free speech. The Anti-Saloon League charges that the liquor interests are behind the Constitutional Stability League. They say that now that the wets have secured what they want in the Constitution by means of the I. and R., they wish to amend the fundamental law so as to prevent other interests from getting what they want. It is said that the petitions are being circulated by the saloons. If this is true, the necessary names can doubtless be secured easily; but it is extremely improbable that such an amendment can receive the approval of a majority of the electors of Ohio. It would have the opposition of all radicals, many of whom are also opposed to prohibition, of union labor, and of the drys. It behooves democrats to be on the lookout, however.

Prof. Harriette M. Dilla is still at work in the northwestern corner of the State and is making a specialty of speaking at teachers' institutes and chautauquas.

Mrs. Daniel Kiefer of Cincinnati has been appointed chairman for the First Congressional District.

ARIZONA

Unable to be personally present at the launching of the newest dreadnaught Arizona, L. C. Hughes, one of the State Commissioners appointed by Governor Hunt, forwarded to Secretary Daniels a message on behalf of his State in which he acknowledged the distinction given to the youngest of the forty-eight States. In enumerating the merits of Arizona's citizenship for this signal honor, he says:

"Yes, they have given to our Federal Union a State whose chart for government, 'of, for and by the people,' shines resplendent: — disfranchising ignorance and enfranchising intelligence; insuring women equal rights with men, before the law and in all affairs of government and community life."

HATS OFF FOR SUFFRAGE

A successful way of polling street meetings has been used by the New York women, especially in crowds largely composed of men, and when the crowd seems to be in good spirits and sympathy is with the speaker.

"Will every man who expects to vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment November 2 please take off his hat?" said Mrs. Laidlaw at a big meeting at Broadway and 110th St. Straw hats waved in the air with great enthusiasm, to the proportion of about three-fourths of the crowd.

Men seem timid about saying "yes" or "no" or raising their hands like school boys, but they seem to lose all consciousness and respond with enthusiasm to the request of "Hats off for Suffrage."

Mrs. L. S. Knollenberg of Louisville recently spoke at a Christian Bible School convention at Bagdad and at a meeting at Simpsonville.

TENNESSEE

Professor Charles William Kent of the University of Tennessee in a recent lecture before the summer school on "Ideas and Ideals of Education" made occasion to remark that woman's vote had not helped prohibition. Professor Kent should read the reports on suffrage made at the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League, which are given in another column of this issue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A steel flag pole and a silver cup were presented to the playgrounds of the city of Portsmouth by the Equal Suffrage League July 17. On the stage erected near the pole were Mayor Yeaton, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, the chief speaker of the occasion, the president of the Baseball League, and Miss Sallie M. Hovey, president of the Suffrage League. A gathering of 2,500 witnessed the ceremonies. The Marine Band from the Navy Yard assisted, and playground children took part in a flag drill.

THE CAMPAIGNS THIS FALL MUST BE WON

BIG DAY FOR LUCY STONE

"The greatest suffrage demonstration which has ever occurred in New Jersey will take place August 12 and 13," says the bulletin of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. Suffrage pilgrims will come from every county in the State, from Sussex to Cape May, by automobile, by train, and on foot, their destination being the house at 16 Hurlbut street, Orange, which was once the home of Lucy Stone, the pioneer New Jersey suffragist and the founder of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. In this house she lived at the time of making her famous protest against the paying of taxes by women.

On the afternoon of Friday, August 13, a Memorial Tablet in her honor is to be placed on the house. Her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, will speak at the unveiling of the tablet, and afterward the Suffrage pilgrims will proceed to one of the Orange parks, where there will be an immense out-door mass meeting, among the speakers at which will be: Doctor Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and editor of The Woman's Journal; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance and chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and other speakers of national fame.

The chairman of the Committee of Arrangements is Mrs. E. F. Feickert, the State president, and among those serving on her committee are Mrs. Gordon Grand, Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, respectively president and vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges; Mrs. F. H. Colvin, vice-president of the State Association; Mrs. G. H. Linsz, of East Orange, Dr. Mary D. Hussey, and Miss Lillian Wiggin, also of East Orange, Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, and Miss A. E. Cameron, of Glen Ridge.

Lanterns for Street Meetings

Pretty yellow Japanese lanterns attached to the banners or to trees nearby have proved an added attraction for street meetings by making the spot gay and catching the attention of the passers-by.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado State Senator, is to help in the New Jersey campaign, beginning September 1.

The Montclair Equal Suffrage League used a victrola with great effect, to draw the crowd at their open-air meeting last Saturday night. "Brighten the corner where you are" proved a particularly appropriate selection.

Three flying squadrons are now being kept in the field with great success by the Women's Political Union. Two of them are under the Connecticut campaigners, Miss Emily Pierson and Miss Alyce Gregory, and the third is under a New Jersey girl, Miss Julia S. Hurlbut, chairman of Morris County for the W. P. U. Under Miss Gregory are Miss Wilhelmina Jones and Miss Elizabeth Sharky of Greenwich, Ct., students who are putting in the summer vacation in the Jersey campaign. Miss Hurlbut is assisted by Miss Agnes Campbell of Short Hills, N. J., a Vassar graduate, and Miss Frances Beck of New York, a student at Hunter College. With Miss Pierson is a group of college girls who are giving their vacation to the work.

The squadron goes into a strategic point, usually a county seat, and campaigns the whole surrounding territory for a week or more. They are supplied with an automobile, a suffrage tent, a stereoptican for out-door work, banners, pennants and posters for display, suffrage novelties and literature for sale and free distribution. They take the town by storm. They fill every vacant store window with suffrage display, hold factory meetings every noon, street meetings every night, talk personally with thousands of voters, and work the whole campaign up to a great mass meeting on the final evening. Speakers from all parts of the State and from other States are sent in from headquarters to help them with their meetings.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw is receiving an immense amount of desirable publicity on account of the attempt of the tax collector of Moylan, Pa., to sell her little automobile for taxes. It will probably be known within a few days how the case will end. All signs point to victory for Dr. Shaw.

We Chicago women have not been made over by woman suffrage, but we are larger hearted and larger minded.—Mary McDowell.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alfred M. Fuller, of Perryopolis, has made it possible for the Woman's Liberty Bell to make its silent appeal for justice twenty-four hours a day. He has donated $50 with which to purchase a complete outfit of electric lights for the truck which carries the bell. These lights will enable the truck to travel at night, if necessary. They may also be used to illuminate the bell and the speaker's platform at night meetings.

Mr. Fuller is the oldest citizen of Perryopolis and one of the best-known men in that part of the State. His home, at which the bell party was entertained during its stay there, is part of an estate that was once owned by George Washington, the deed passing from General Washington to Mr. Fuller through only one other pair of hands. All of this, according to Mr. Fuller, made it peculiarly fitting that he should be host to the women of the State who are campaigning for the same principles of liberty as Washington did.

The abduction of the little yellow automobile, "Eastern Victory," will not prevent Dr. Shaw from campaigning in Pennsylvania during the week of July 25. Her schedule is as follows: July 25, Norristown; July 26, Altoona; July 27, Johnstown; July 28, Somerset, at the big Chautauqua; July 29, Dawson; July 30, Junction Park, Beaver County; July 31, Butler.

She will make other speaking tours in the State in the week of August 29 and the week of October 4.

The suffrage float in the Erie Fourth of July parade celebrating Americanization Day won the first prize of ten dollars. The float, which was designed by the Erie W. S. A., was attractively decorated in yellow bunting and palms, and represented Father Penn handing the ballot to a group of women, with this legend on the side of the car: "Daughters, it is your turn next."

BOSTON TRANSFERS TO SUFFRAGE

Today, July 24, is to be Suffrage Transfer Day in Boston. Suffrage "Transfer" stations will be established at various convenient points in the city, at which suffrage transfers will be distributed.

The transfers will be duplicates of the regular Boston Elevated transfers in appearance and will bear suffrage propaganda, together with the following transfer privileges: "Constitutional Amendment Suffrage Transfer. The bearer, having expressed himself in the presence of one of the suffrage conductors as being opposed to the amendment giving the women of Massachusetts the right to vote, is hereby given a transfer to the line on which a large majority of the voters will ride on Nov. 2, 1915. Not transferable. Time—right now. Transfer good only in the right direction. From Anti-Suffrage to Equal Suffrage. Good only if punched with the heart punch." The transfers will have a heart-shaped punch.

In the past five weeks twelve granges have gone on record as favoring woman suffrage.

Hon. Roger Sherman Hoar, former State Senator, who has been touring the western part of the State for suffrage, says, "I am firmly convinced that the five western counties will return a splendid majority for equal suffrage on election day."

The beautiful estate of Spencer Borden in Fall River was given over to a suffrage garden party on Tuesday of this week.

Worcester has two candidates for the General Court from Ward 10, Alderman Daniel W. Lincoln and Dana M. Dustan. When Mr. Lincoln said that he was in favor of equal suffrage and would vote for it this fall, his political opponent announced on the following day that he also intended to vote for woman suffrage and had taken that position as long as a year ago.

When candidates for the House are vying with each other to declare for suffrage there must be a strong undercurrent in its favor among all men who give sincere thought to the movement.

Miss Margaret Foley addressed an audience of 2,500 in the interests of woman suffrage on the Common in Woburn Tuesday evening. She was introduced by Samuel W. Mendum, ex-chairman of the School Board. Hundreds of signatures were obtained, pledging the signers to vote for extension of the ballot.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw recently closed a successful series of suffrage meetings in Berkshire County. Her meetings were under the auspices of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union. She had meetings in Great Barrington, North Adams, Pittsfield and Lee.

The Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage has sent out a powerful appeal to the voters to support the suffrage amendment. Among the signers are two ex-Governors, the Mayor of Boston, and a long list of dignitaries, including 27 Harvard professors.

NEW YORK

Secretary of State Hugo of New York last week altered the wording of the woman suffrage proposal as it will appear on the ballot to meet the request of a suffrage delegation that it be made as simple as possible. As now worded it will read "Shall the proposed amendment to section 1, article 2, of the constitution, conferring equal suffrage on women, be approved?" In its original form it read: "Conferring on women the right of suffrage." The delegation consisted of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Mrs. Clavin Tomkins, Mrs. Emmanuel Einstein, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Alberta Hill.

The next convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association will be held in New York City the week of November 29.

Whether the campaign for woman suffrage is won in November or not, the present effective organization made by the Empire State Campaign Committee should be preserved, either to continue the work for equal suffrage, which of course will never be stopped until it is won, or else as a powerful weapon to further good government. Therefore, at this next convention the Board of Directors of the State Association will submit the following amendments to the constitution:

Article III. Amend by adding Section 5, to read as follows:—"The Equal Franchise Society, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League may be admitted to membership in the State Association on payment of $10 a year, and shall be represented on the Board of Directors by their presidents."

Article IV. Section. 1. Amend by striking out and substituting the following:—"The officers of this association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. A primary for the nomination of officers shall be held on the 2d busi-

IF YOU WERE A VOTER

Your point of view would be influenced to a great extent by what you did for a living. Suppose you were a minister. You would think in quite a different way about equal suffrage than you would if you were a brakeman.

In order to win equal suffrage this fall in our four big campaign States, you must reach the individual voter from his own point of view. Each voter must be led to feel that the question is "up to" him personally and that at least one woman is looking to him to vote yes. The personal touch and the individual viewpoint are all important.

You want to win a favorable vote from every man you know. You may not know just how to approach your minister or the brakeman on the train or car. You know them both. They have known you for years. They might be surprised to get a message from you, but you know they would read it.

Then why not send a message specially prepared for each man of your acquaintance? The Woman's Journal has prepared 18 attractive postcards in large, clear type—one for every voter. All you have to do is to address the card, stamp it, sign your name and drop it in the mail box.

The "beauty" of these postcards is that they enable women in Michigan and Nebraska, Ohio and Kentucky—and in every State in the union, to campaign wherever they have men friends or relatives or acquaintances. For instance, you live in California or Connecticut, and have an uncle in New York, a brother in Massachusetts, a host of friends in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. You want each one of them to vote yes on equal suffrage. You can't write letters to all of them and if you could you might find it hard to say the right thing.

The cards are prepared for your use as well as for that of of the women in the campaign States. The chance of winning depends on the individual voters; every individual voter in your acquaintance is "up to you." And don't forget that most elections are lost by the stay-at-home, indifferent vote. Send for a sample set today.

The names of the cards are as follows: If you are a working man, If you are a doctor, If you are a farmer, If you are a policeman, If you are an educator, If you are a postman, Arms Versus Armies, Do women want to vote? If you are a business man, If you are a minister, If you are a traveling man, If you are a fireman, If you are interested in political questions, Working Men—Help, Judge Lindsey, An Object Lesson, Think on these things, The Meaning of the Suffrage Map.

Prices: Complete set, postpaid, 15 cents. Single cards, postpaid, 1 cent. By the dozen, postpaid, 10 cents. Per hundred postpaid, 60 cents. Per thousand, postpaid, $3.00.

One sample set of 18 cards to any reader of The Woman's Journal, postpaid, for 10 cents. Address order to The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

ness day of the Annual Convention, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for each of the seven offices to be the nominees for such offices, respectively. The election of officers shall be held on the 3d business day of the Annual Convention. The primary and the election shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by an Election Committee of five members, appointed by the President of the Association."

Section 2. Amend by striking out and substituting the following:—"The Executive Board shall consist of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer."

Section 3. Amend to read:—"The Board of Directors of this Association shall consist of the Executive Board, the twelve Chairmen of the twelve Campaign Districts, and the Presidents of the Equal Franchise Society, Men's League for Woman Suffrage and the Collegiate League."

Section 4. Amend to read as follows:—"The Advisory Council of this Association shall consist of the Executive Board, the Leaders of the Assembly Districts, and the Chairmen of Standing Committees."

Section 5. The State shall be divided into twelve Campaign Districts, according to the boundaries laid down in By-Law IX. A Chairman for each Campaign District shall be elected by the Leaders of the Assembly Districts comprised in the Campaign District at such time and in such manner as the said Assembly District Leader may determine. The President of this Association shall be empowered to appoint a Campaign Chairman of any district prior to such election or to fill a vacancy.

Section 6. The Executive Board shall choose delegates to represent the State at the Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Miss Rose Bower left Rapid City last week to help in the New York campaign and she has her famous bugle with her. She will begin work at Buffalo under Mrs. F. J. Shuler, chairman of the Eighth District.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Legislature convened July 13 after its recess. The suffrage amendment was reported favorably by the Senate committee before the recess. It is expected that the House committee will report the amendment.

Alabama now has 66 suffrage organizations. New associations have been formed at Wadley, Mrs. M. Handley, president; and at Alanda, Mrs. J. I. Woodall, president.

In Randolph, Cleburne and Clay counties, which have been supposed to stand against suffrage, Miss Mary Stallworth has started organizations in seven towns, — Jackson, Muscadine Fruithurst, Edwardsville, Heflin, Beason's Mill and Wedowee. Miss Stallworth also spoke to large audiences in Georgiana, Micaville, Corinth and Newall.

Mrs. Oscar Hundley, chairman of the legislative committee, and Mrs. Jacobs, State president, with other suffragists, are at Montgomery working for the suffrage amendment.

The Alabama E. S. A. is holding weekly Saturday night street meetings in Birmingham, and large crowds greet the speakers. Commissioner George B. Ward granted the suffragists the privilege of speaking in front of the American Trust Building, the First National Bank Building, the Traders' National Bank and the Pizitz corner.

At a recent meeting of the Huntsville Suffrage Association Mrs. Milton Humes was elected president to succeed the late Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, who had served twenty years in the presidency. Mrs. Annie Drake Robertson, Mrs. Marie Pleasants and Mrs. A. D. Kirby were elected vice-presidents.

IOWA

Mrs. Rose Lawless Geyer of Des Moines has been elected press chairman of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Geyer is a newspaper woman of experience and ability and was connected for some years with the Des Moines Register and Leader. She has been a member of the press committee of the Iowa Federation of Woman's Clubs and is very well known in both newspaper work and club circles over the State. The State Association feels that it is most fortunate in securing Mrs. Geyer's services. She will have entire charge of the press and publicity work.

The Votes for Women League of Des Moines arranged for an elaborate lawn fete at West Chester, the home of D. S. Chamberlain, July 22. The grounds of West Chester are famous all over Iowa for their beauty and for the number and variety of trees and shrubs. The hedges are especially beautiful. Many unusual features were arranged by the league.

Suffragists in numerous towns helped with Fourth of July celebrations in Iowa. In Humboldt the suffrage club took part in the parade, and following along a block after the parade was an anti float, a spring wagon drawn by a mule. The mule was covered with a white cover on which was written anti-suffrage. A man sat on the spring seat of the wagon and three women in sunbonnets on a board across the back of the wagon. A clown followed this, saying, "We'd like to keep up with the procession, but we can't."

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota convention of the Congressional Union was recently held in Minneapolis. The principal speakers were Mrs. Dana Durand, wife of Prof. Durand of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Miss Mabel Vernon.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Alden H. Potter; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Alfred H. Bright; second vice-chairman, Mrs. H. G. Harrison; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter; treasurer, Miss Anita Furness; members of Executive Committee, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Mrs. Walter Ramsey, Miss Agnes Doherty, Miss Katherine Smith, Mrs. Virginia Blythe.

On July 2 there was a lawn social melting pot at the home of Mrs. H. G. Harrison, at which $400 was raised for the New Jersey campaign.

Mrs. Hunter and Miss Ueland are at present working in the district of Congressman Davis, beginning with his home town, St. Peter.

Over a hundred members have been added to the Union in Minnesota during the past two weeks. "Nearly all the prominent suffrage workers of the State are now members of the Union," writes Jane Bliss Potter. "There is no conflict in this state between Congressional Union work and State work. Each is helping the other."

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LOUISIANA

The Louisiana W. S. A. played a silent but impressive part in the Americanization Day celebration in New Orleans.

A delegation had asked that the program committee include the vital question of Americanization of women. This request was refused, so the women decided to attend the meeting and present their claims without encroaching on the program time. As the meeting opened up the street and across the park came a long procession of women dressed in white carrying brilliantly lighted transparencies. The procession wound picturesquely around the park, through the main aisle of benches and silently stacked the banners. The mottoes glowed in blazing appeal. There was no need for a woman to speak. Some of the transparencies read: "Over 30,000 New Orleans Women Are Wage-Earners. They Cannot Afford to Stay at Home." "The Working Man Needs the Vote, So Does the Working Woman." "The Consent of the Governed Is True Democracy. Women Are Governed." "The Best Chivalry Is Justice." "Men Cannot Live on Chivalry Alone. Neither Can Women." "Americanize American Women. We Are American Born Women." "New Orleans Has More Tax-Paying Women Than Men."

The Book Directory

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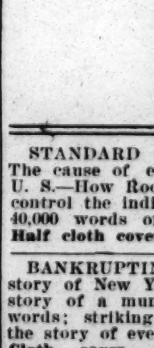

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An Educator That Educates

Condorcet, the French mathematician and philosopher, wrote in 1787: "Either no individual member of the human race has any real rights or else all have the same."

The Orleans parish branch of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana held a ward rally on Tulane University campus July 8. Several addresses were made by local speakers, among whom was Martin H. Manion, who introduced the suffrage amendment in the General Assembly of 1914.

Suffrage Exchange

Your wants may be many or few, but undoubtedly some of them can be filled through a little announcement in the Suffrage Exchange, which is proving every week of decided value to Woman's Journal readers. The rate is two cents a word with a minimum of fifteen words for thirty cents.

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SUFFRAGE STAMPS. Figure of woman with child dropping ballot in box. 1,000 for $2; 100 for 30c. C. V. Burghardt, Boone, Iowa. (30)

SUFFRAGE LECTURES by Miss Belle Kearney: "A Place in the Sun," "Woman and the Ballot." Popular Lectures: "Russia As I Saw It," "Old Days in Dixie Land," "Life in the Nile Country." Lectures on the Temperance Reform. For dates and terms address Miss Belle Kearney, 100 Bowen St., Providence, R. I., care Miss Hale. (tf)

THE WORTH OF A VOTE. Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c.; per 100, 50c. Order from The Woman's Journal. (tf)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

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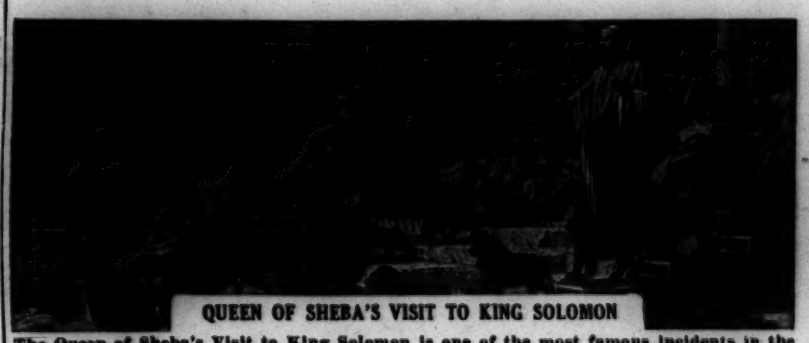
WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.



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DENMARK TEACHES HOLLAND WOMEN

Dutch Suffragists Hope for Full Franchise by Change in Constitution—Delegation Received

Women of Holland have been watching with eager eyes the progress of events in Denmark, which led this year to political equality for men and women, and have had their hopes raised to a high pitch for their own enfranchisement. Holland is about to change her constitution, and the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association is making every effort to have introduced in their country a bill such as King Christian X of Denmark sanctioned, giving to women suffrage and eligibility on exactly the same terms as men.

On June 5, after the passage of the Danish bill, the officers of the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association were received in deputation by Mr. Borregard, Danish Consul-General at The Hague. Mrs. van Balen, the vice-president, addressed him in the absence of Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the president. Mrs. van Balen complimented the Danish government and the men of Denmark on their act of justice towards the women, which she hoped would not only prove beneficial to Denmark, but at the same time would show the world in these dark war times that the light of equity is still shining.

WILL ORGANIZE WAGE EARNERS

Women Trade Unionists Recommend Ways of Presenting Question to Working Men

Wage Earners' Suffrage or Citizenship Leagues are to be organized by the Votes for Women Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League. The committee is to see to it that women workers are naturalized in order that they may use the vote when it is granted. At the recent biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League it was also recommended that the suffrage organizations be petitioned, whenever possible, to secure a trade union woman to talk woman suffrage to working men's organizations, and that the chairman of that suffrage committee be a trade unionist well known among the trade union men of the country, to assure them of the earnest desire of trade union women for the ballot.

Miss May Matthews of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union has been appointed chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Committee of the League.

Woman suffrage will be one of the vital issues championed by the Socialist Party in the coming presidential campaign, Eugene V. Debs recently told a big audience in Philadelphia.

In a letter to the Christian Commonwealth, London, Rev. Wm. Kingcote, of Greenland, says: "One thing at least this war has knocked on the head forever—the vaunted superiority of masculine over feminine wisdom. If the condition of Europe today represents man's political wisdom, then, for God's sake, let us try the wisdom of our women. They could not have done worse. We men have brought civilization to the ground. Why not try Stateswomanship next time?"

NEWSPAPERS SEE ANTI ALLIANCE

Boston Herald Says Antis Scored a Point When Brewery Men Voted Against Suffrage

"The 'antis' scored a point here today, when the State union of the International Brotherhood of Firemen, in convention, voted not to indorse equal suffrage. It is said the action was influenced by the brewery firemen, who wield a powerful influence in the organization."

This is the exact wording of a special dispatch to the Boston Herald of July 21 from its correspondent in New Bedford. The anti-suffragists cannot lay this interpretation to the Woman's Journal. They must realize that the public has a chance to know that an anti-suffrage victory is a brewers' victory.

J. J. Cunningham of Boston was one of the anti-suffrage leaders, according to the Boston Globe. "Put it in big type," he said, "that one union labor organization has refused to indorse this new scheme. We believe woman's place is the home."

"The bigger type the better," say the suffragists, "so long as the big type includes the brewers. We like the public to know the nature of the opposition."

WOMAN OUT FOR CONGRESS SEAT

Dr. Eva Harding Announces Candidacy in Kansas District —Has Able Record

Dr. Eva Harding, a well-known physician of Topeka, has announced her candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First District of Kansas in 1916, to succeed Dan Anthony, Jr., of Leavenworth, Republican. She is the first Kansas woman to ask election to national office on the Democratic ticket.

Doctor Harding was a pioneer woman physician in Kansas, a pioneer in the women's fight for suffrage, and two years ago fought the school book interests to a standstill to prevent the use of supplemental books in the Kansas schools. She carried this fight up to the Supreme Court, and won.

Women are needed in public office, Doctor Harding said in announcing her candidacy. They are needed especially in the Legislature, State and National.

CONGRESSMAN WON BY DAUGHTERS

Mr. Hill Owns Up to Having Been Prejudiced and Will Vote Right

Ebenezer J. Hill, Congressman-elect from Connecticut, has been converted to suffrage by his daughters. He will vote for the suffrage federal amendment, he promises, when next it shall come up. His former deafness to the appeals of suffragists he now confesses frankly to have been due not to reason, but to sentiment.

"The only excuse that I can give myself for the attitude until my conversion is that I allowed my prejudices to control reason and conscience and let other questions that were pressed more urgently control my action," he said recently.

JANE ADDAMS HAS RECORD WELCOME

Eighty-five Representative Organizations Join and Official Recognition Given to Woman

A welcome and reception for Miss Jane Addams upon her return to Chicago this week were planned such as were never before accorded to any woman citizen of Illinois.

Miss Addams was to return to Chicago July 22. A mass meeting in the Auditorium was arranged for that evening. A citizen's commitee, with Mrs. S. Arthur Walthers acting chairman, was in charge of the arrangements. A meeting was called of eighty-five representative organizations in response to the arrangement committee. Official recognition was taken by the City Council and a committee headed by Alderman Carl Murray, appointed by the Mayor, acted in conjunction with the citizen's committee. Among the prominent suffragists who were members of the committee were: Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Miss Mary McDowell, Miss S. P. Breckinridge, Miss Margaret Haley, Mrs. Catherine Knowles Robbins, Miss Agnes Nestor, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Miss Margaret B. Dobyne, Miss Florence Holbrook and Mrs. Robert Kohlhammer. The meeting was to be in charge of Mr. Charles Hutchins.

FARMERS' WIVES NEED FRANCHISE

Conference of Bankers and Farmers Hears of Proposed Partnership for Husband and Wife

A plea for the farm wife was made to the delegates to the fourth annual Bankers'-Farmers' conference, recently held in Chicago, by Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, of Auburndale, Wis., who declared that the American banker is in a position to lighten the labor of women in rural life by remembering that there always should be a partnership between the husband and wife on the farm.

"I live on a farm ten miles from a station and fifteen miles from a meat market," Mrs. Jones said, "and I know some of the problems confronting a farm woman. I am not sure that the men who work in the fields have the worst of it. It is a good deal easier to stand on a hay wagon and drive around than it is to stand in a hot kitchen all day or over a washboard. The worst feature of it all is that the children miss the mother's touch on account of her many activities. You may be proud of your crops and of your herds of cattle, but it seems to me the most important crop of all is the children."

Among the inventions by women, the Cornelia Chadwick Transformable Carrier-Stretcher is counted one of the most original. It received the silver medal at the Safety and Sanitation Exhibition in New York December, 1913. At the last International Red Cross exhibitions in London and Washington, also, nothing like it was shown. By its use patients may be carried up and down ladders, stairs, etc., and through narrow, winding passages with perfect comfort.

LAST LAUGHS

Jasper: "Many a wise word is spoken in jest." Jumpuppe: "Yes, but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones that are spoken in earnest."—Life.

Saplee: "What is this Blue Bird we hear so much about?"

Snapleigh: "The Dove of Peace."—Judge.

A political speaker, warning the public against laying heavier tariffs on imports, said: "If you don't stop shearing the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg, you'll pump it dry."

"Why are you flying your flag upside down, Suburbs?"

"To let the neighbors know that the cook's gone and all invitations are off."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?"

"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."

"How so?"

"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."—Life.

The Zeppelin raids are bringing about new friendships. One society woman is reported to have said to another of a mutual friend:

"I can't understand it. A month ago you cut her dead, and now you can't make too much fuss over her."

"My dear, it's quite simple. She has the biggest cellar in the district."—London Opinion.

Little Janet came running into the house sobbing. Throwing herself into her mother's arms, she cried:

"God doesn't love me any more, mother!"

"Why, Janet, dear," said the mother. "Why do you say that? God loves every one."

"No, mother, He doesn't love me," wailed the little girl. "I know He doesn't. I tried Him with a daisy!"—New York Times.

There was a Washington man who was noted for his persistent and incessant efforts to secure government positions for his henchmen and friends. He was on the job day and night.

One day he rushed into an assistant secretary's room and said: "Say, I want your chief clerk's job for my friend Broderick."

"Why, the place isn't vacant," was the reply.

"Maybe it ain't vacant this minute," replied the persistant one, "but I met the chief clerk just now, an' he said he was on his way down to the Potomac to take a swim—and I'm only anticipating a little!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CONVENTION TRIES TO CLEAR ISSUE

Marshall Amendment Reported Favorably to Revisers of New York Constitution

The Committee on Suffrage of the New York Constitutional Convention reported favorably to the convention last week an amendment designed to prevent interference with the suffrage amendment, if it is adopted next fall. Suffragists have been worried over the possibility of a conflict between the constitutional amendment already passed by the Legislature and an amendment on the same subject which might be offered by the convention.

Louis Marshall drew up an amendment to solve the puzzle, and it was this proposal which, with some changes, was reported. The Marshall amendment as approved by the committee is as follows:

Any amendment proposed by a constitutional convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, coincidently submitted to the people for approval, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature; provided, however, that if, at the general election held in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall approve and ratify the amendment to section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution now in force, heretofore proposed by the Legislature, section 1 of article 2 of this Constitution shall be deemed thereby amended so as to embody therein the new matter contained in said proposed amendment so approved.

The proposal will come up for debate at a later date.

The great French poet, Alfred de Vigny, wrote in 1844: 'After much reflection on the destiny of women in all ages and in all nations, I have ended by thinking that every man should greet every woman by asking 'Pardon!' instead of saying 'Good-day' for it is the strongest who have made the law."

ENGLISH WOMEN IN BIG PARADE

Thirty Thousand Ask Government to Let Them Do Their Share of Work

Thirty thousand English women took part in a demonstration in London July 17 voicing the demand that the government utilize women in the work of making ammunition and in replacing the men.

Thousands of banners were borne in the procession, bearing such striking quotations as these: "For Men Must Fight and Women Must Work," "We Are Not Slackers. Down with Sex Prejudice." A hundred bands played stirring music.

The main thoroughfares of the city were packed and the marchers had an enthusiastic greeting. The women proceeded to the Ministry of Munitions, where the demands of the marchers were presented to David Lloyd-George. There was a remarkable demonstration when the Minister of Munitions, accompanied by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, appeared on a platform overlooking the Embankment along which the procession made its way.

The committee to raise an annuity for Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood reports that the sum collected amounts to $661, which has been used to purchase an annuity yielding $30.30 quarterly. In addition, Andrew Carnegie has placed Mrs. Lockwood on his pension list at $20 per month.

President Wilson was to discuss with Miss Jane Addams this week the outlook for peace in Europe.

When a man has fallen so low that he doesn't want freedom, that is just what he needs—Abraham Lincoln.